

INTERMEDIATE ENGLISH TIF

PASSIVE VOICE

PASSIVE VOICE?

Refers to a model where the verb acts on the subject. Passive voice sentences feature configurations of "to be" and the past participle [V3]. Besides, the passive voice can give rise to a preposition.



PASSIVE: SbeV3



PASSIVE (Modals): SMbeV3

Examples:

The car was hit by the boy.

The fish was eaten by the cat.

The snakes should be hated by many people.



Note:

- The subjects GET a certain action (shifting as the object)
- General structures:
 S + be (to be/ aux) + V3 + by
 (can be different according to tenses used)

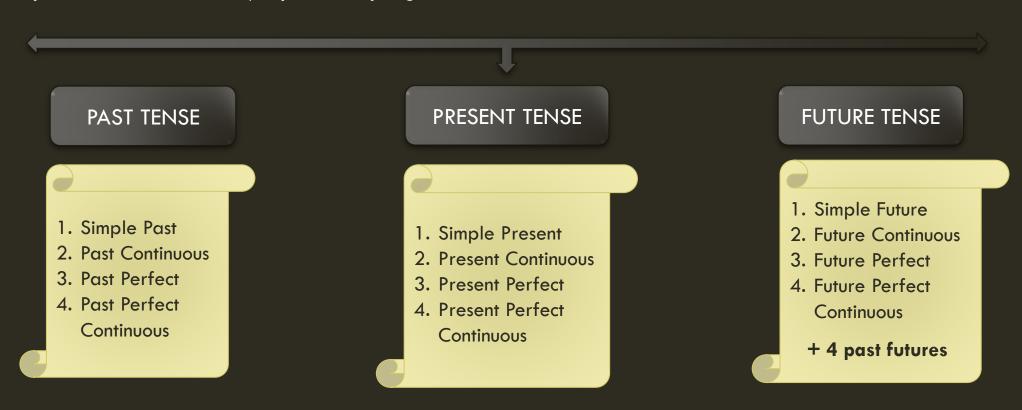


PASSIVE ON TENSES

Different tenses, different structures of passive voice

TENSES

The concept of tenses in English is a method that we use to refer to time (past, present and future) by modifying verbs



PAST TENSE

Time signal: just now, this morning, yesterday, two days ago, last month/ year, etc.

To be:
Was (I, he, she, it /
single)
Were (you, we, they
/ plural)

Auxiliary: Had (all subjects)

 $A \rightarrow Active$ P \rightarrow Passive

1. Simple Past

2. Past Continuous / Progressive
A: S + was/were + V(ing) + O
P: S + be (was/were) + being + V3

3. Past Perfect
A: S + had + V(3) + O
P: S + had + been + V3

4. Past Perfect Continuous
A: S + had + been + V(ing) + O

P: S + had + been + being + V3

A: They studied math together yesterday
P: Math was studied by them together
yesterday

A: They were studying math together
P: Math was being studied by them together

A: Lita had eaten the bananas
P: the bananas had been eaten by Lita

A: Lucy had been eating the bananas
P: The bananas had been being eaten by Lucy

PRESENT TENSE

Time signal:

Now, at this time / moment, today, tonight, always, often, frequently, etc.

To be:

Am (I)
Is (he, she, it /
single)
are (you, we, they /
plural)

Auxiliary:

Has (he, she, it / single)
Have (I, you, we, they / plural)

 $A \rightarrow Active$ $P \rightarrow Passive$

1. Simple Present

2. Present Continuous / Progressive

3. Present Perfect

4. Present Perfect Continuous

A: Lita eats the bananas today

P: the bananas are eaten by Lita today

A: Lita is eating the bananas right now

P: the bananas are being eaten by Lita right now

A: They have studied math since two days ago

P: the Math has been studied by them since two days ago

A: Lucy has been eating the bananas

P: The bananas have been being eaten by Lucy

FUTURE TENSE

1. Simple Future

A: They will study math tomorrow

P: the math will be studied by them tomorrow

Time signal: tomorrow, later, two days later, next week / month / year, in the future, etc.

Auxiliary: Have (all subjects)

A → Active
P → Passive

2. Future Continuous / Progressive

A: Lita will be eating the bananas

P: the bananas will be being eaten by Lita

3. Future Perfect

A: Lita will have eaten the bananas

P: the bananas will have been eaten by Lita

3. Future Perfect Continuous

V(ing)

A: Lucy will have been eating the bananas

P: The bananas will have been being eaten by Lucy

EXERCISES

A: Rita washes the car in front of her house

P: the car is washed by Rita in front of her house

A: My friends took my laptop yesterday

P: My laptop was taken by my friends yesterday

A: We have bought a bicycle in the mall

P: a bicycle has been bought by us in the mall

EXERCISE

A: You took the book on the table

P: the book was taken by you on the table

A: They have brought the bag to my mother

P: the bag has been brought by them to my mother

THANK YOU ©

See you at the practicum class!